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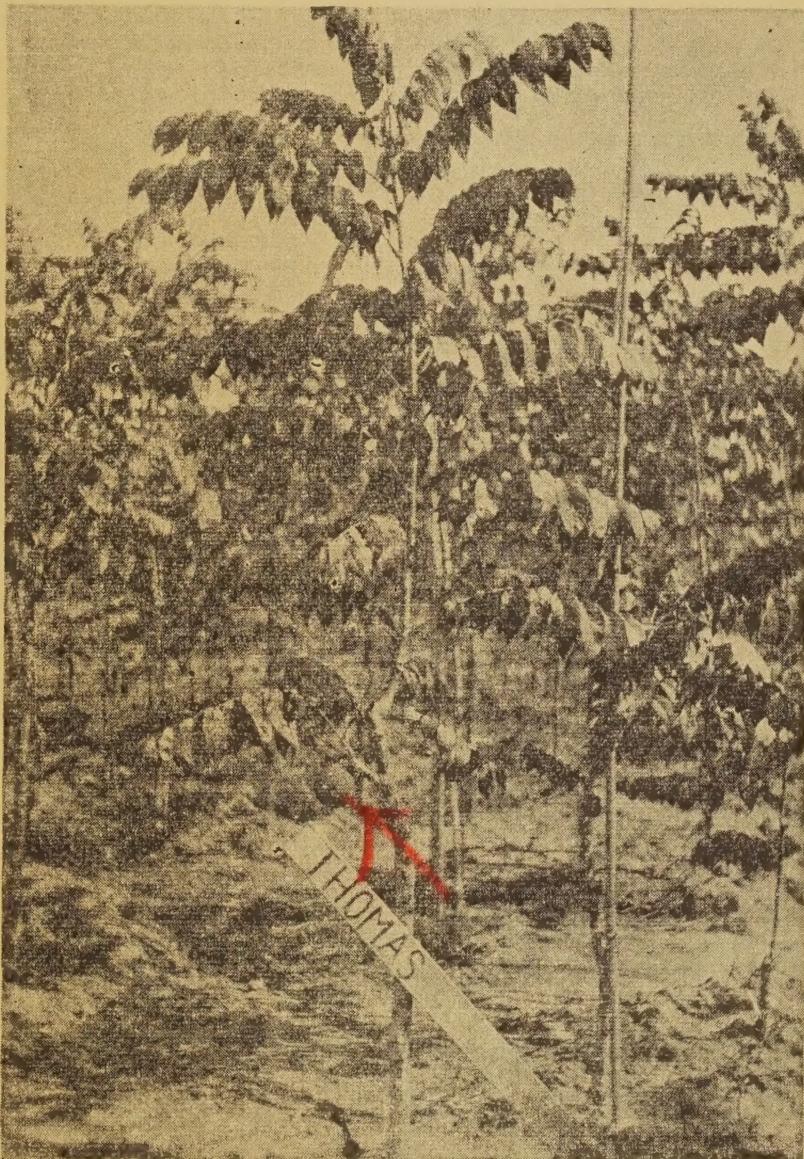
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HARDY, GRAFTED NUT TREES

U. S. Department of Agriculture

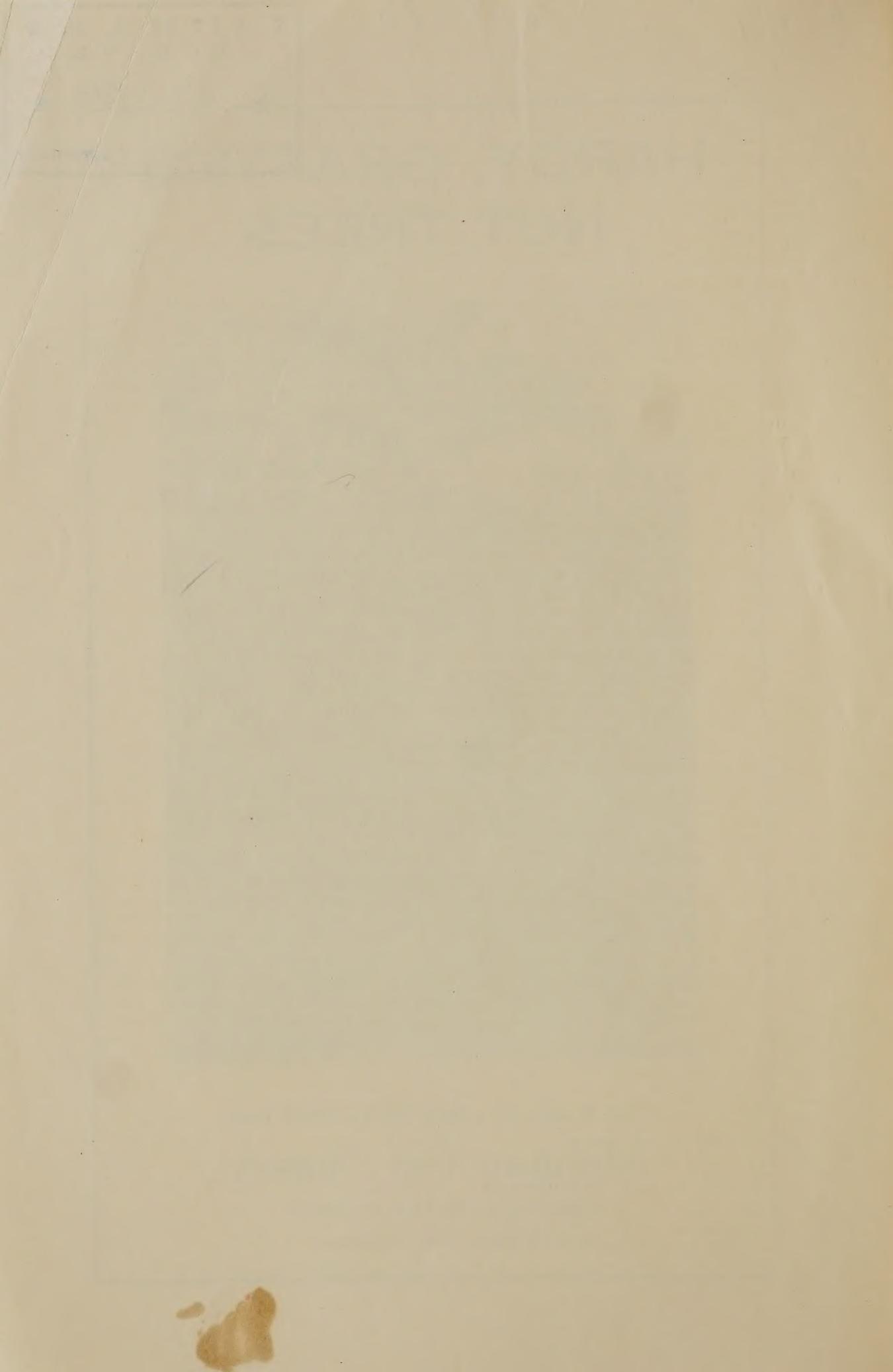


Early Bearing Is a Habit With Grafted Trees.

Michigan Nut Nursery

HARRY P. BURGART, Proprietor.

Box 33, Union City, Michigan.



WARNING NUT TREE PLANTERS—When you look over our catalog and compare our prices with those offered by other nurseries, be sure to look for the words "Budded or Grafted" in their literature. Seedlings cost much less to produce and their future nut crops can not be expected to yield their kernels so satisfactorily. Remember, too, that the early bearing habit is budded or grafted into the trees.

FACTS ABOUT NUT TREES—They can be set anywhere a tree is needed for, as I grow them in a rich sandy loam, they develop many side roots that make transplanting safe and easy. Whenever it is possible give them a sunny location where other trees will not crowd them. Plenty of growing space will maintain top nut production providing your soil is fertile.

Plant only Budded or Grafted trees for earliest bearing of tested and proven varieties. You would not think of planting a seedling apple tree in these days of superior apples so why put out nut trees that are not of the highest quality?

A year of good care will establish a planting of young nut trees. Once firmly rooted they grow very rapidly and will live to around a hundred years. Thus growing into greater timber value with each advancing year. Nut production also becomes heavier with increasing tree age.

Money spent on the purchase of high grade trees that have been budded or grafted can be considered an investment. Even in the cities, look at the people who rake up leaves every fall for NOTHING. Nut trees occupying the same space around these homes would be returning winter food in the way of choice nuts for home use or ready sale.

Nuts are very nutritious, containing a high percentage of readily digestible oils. They are not as perishable as fruits, so that they can be gathered at leisure and stored for months in a dry place. Candy manufacturers and bakers are on the constant alert for good nuts that can be cracked without too much kernel breakage. Nuts of budded or grafted type are propagated by the transference of buds or sticks of live wood to young seedlings grown for stock purposes.

The production of Grafted or Budded nut trees is a highly specialized business that has to be learned from the ground up. All grafts have to be staked trained to avoid crooked growth from the tender vigorous shoots that are easily broken out by strong winds and birds.

High grade nut trees can not be produced in a quantity larger than can be given the propagator's personal supervision. Packing the trees, after a year's growth from the graft so that they will reach customers in the best condition calls for stronger wrapping material and more moss than is needed by less costly nursery stock.

PLANTING AND AFTER CARE—Express delivery is recommended for the majority of the nut tree orders. Especially those that have to pass over several states. It is customary for us to send out orders by express unless otherwise noted.

Get the trees from the express office as soon as you can. Giving the tops fresh air by opening the top of the bale. Then if you find it inconvenient to plant at once in their permanent location "heel" them in to keep the roots moist until you are ready to plant. Never let the roots dry out—even for an instant. Keep a wet piece of burlap over them until you have the roomy holes dug to receive the roots in a natural position.

A rich mixture of soil should be used around the roots when filling in around a newly set tree. This can be made up by adding about one-fourth by volume of peat or well rotted stable manure to your own subsoil. Mix well and tamp firmly but avoid bruising the tree roots.

Now with your hole filled to within a few inches of the surface level, is a good time to throw in a pailful of water to firmly settle the soil so the newly planted roots can draw up food material. Fill the hole to almost level although it is good practice to leave a slight basin around the tree to gather moisture during showers. By leaving this last few inches of fill soil unwatered it will aid in holding the moisture below.

Weeds should be kept down by maintaining a hoe cultivated circle around each tree. Mulching the trees with well rotted manure aids in building up soil fertility for best nut production in years to follow. After the first summer, light applications of fertilizer, high in nitrogen, can be an advantage to tree growth. Light-green foliage is generally an indication of a nitrogen deficiency.

PLANTING DISTANCE: Plant pecan and walnut trees 50 to 60 feet apart. English walnuts 40 to 50 feet apart. Hazel 15 feet apart. Japanese walnut and butternut trees 40 to 50 feet apart.

WHEN TO ORDER AND PLANT: We book orders all summer for fall shipment. Order now and we will ship at proper planting time. Spring orders are often booked in November. Nut trees may be safely planted at any time while dormant. We do not recommend spring plantings later than June first.

PACKING NUT TREES: All stock is packed in moss; securely wrapped in heavy paper. This is a time-taking method of packing, but pays the buyer by insuring arrival of stock in best condition. Order stock shipped by express whenever possible. We do not prepay charges.

TERMS: Cash with order. Send remittance by check or money order.

IMPORTANT: Do not try to force your planting of nut trees too much the first year by fertilizing heavily. It is best to wait until the second year before adding commercial fertilizers.

The planting of our freshly dug and properly packed grafted nut trees may be looked upon to give perfect results providing the trees are well planted in rich top soil, mulched with straw and provided with water poured upon the mulch when extreme hot dry weather threatens. One year of good care will usually insure the safety of the planting.

PROFITS AND AGE OF BEARING: Grafted black walnut trees properly planted on good soil often set a few nuts the second or third year. By the time the trees reach the eighth or tenth year they should yield at least one bushel of fine nuts per tree. Imagine what a 500 or 1,000 tree grove would bring in cash at this rate at \$4.00 per bushel for good grafted nuts.

The pecans come into bearing fully as soon as the walnuts. Northern pecans come from record bearing trees and the quality of the nuts fully equals those coming from the south.

The Hazel bears very young. Young plants frequently starting nut production the second year. These make excellent fillers for the nut orchard. A seven-year Rush Hazel tree here started bearing the second year and last fall at seven years, increased its annual production to five pounds of hulled nuts nearly as large as filberts.

A planting of nut trees will, after the tenth year, increase its production many times, old trees often bearing twenty-five bushels or more per tree.

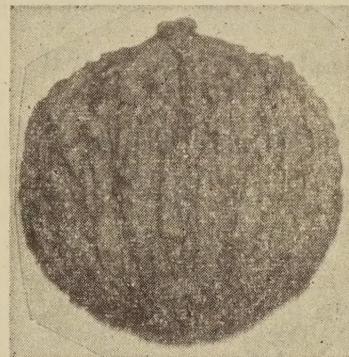
IMPROVED BLACK WALNUTS: All varieties of black walnut listed by us are bearers of the highest quality nuts. These varieties have been tested and found perfectly hardy and practically immune to diseases.

Our grafted trees grow on all kinds of soils and locations with good success. The demand for black walnut kernels is gaining much favor in recent years. Black walnut orchards are a safe and paying investment, especially for those who have idle land.

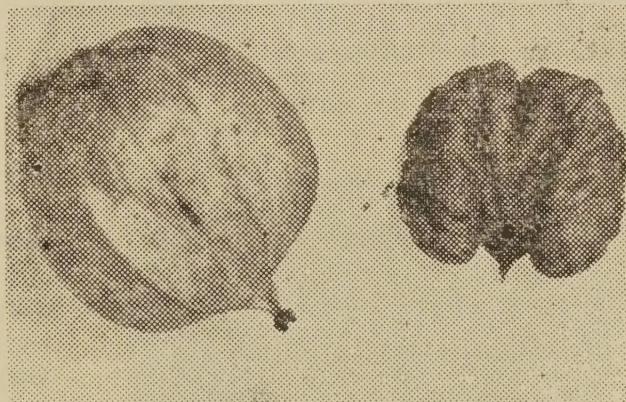
POILLION—A new black walnut discovered by the Michigan State College. The tree is of Michigan origin and should prove hardy for our northern range. The nuts are nearly as large as our well known Thomas which they closely resemble.

When I tested the sample nuts sent to me last February by Prof. H. A. Cardinell, research assistant in horticulture, I was much surprised at the ease with which these walnuts yielded their kernels. Without the use of a pick most meats came out in whole halves while a few of the meats could be secured in twin-halves. A thinner shelled nut than Thomas.

THOMAS. Tree is of Pennsylvania origin. It is the most rapid grower of them all. Nuts are larger than any other propagated black walnut. Yet they are remarkably thin shelled and the light colored kernels come out nicely. Thomas is a heavy bearing variety, ideal for the commercial producer.



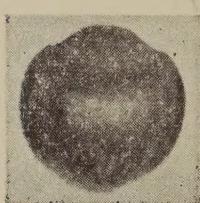
ABSCODA SHAGBARK HICKORY — Located by myself while out gathering hickory nuts during the fall of '34. It makes a fine growth and bears early when grafted upon the northern pecan root as I grow them. The nuts are medium in size, rather round, lightly ribbed and snow white. Meats come out readily without a pick, yielding halves and twin-halves. Be sure to give this fine shagbark a trial if you have room for a tree.



We guarantee all stock to be of quality and name specified. All stock is shipped in best condition and has been freshly dug to insure our customers. Should any stock not prove true to name, we will replace on proper proof, but will not be liable for further damage.

AMERICAN HAZELS: Grow in nearly all parts of the country along fence rows and in wood lots. They are very hardy, but are not, as a rule, very good producers. The nuts are sometimes small and poorly filled.

We are propagating a hybrid variety of American hazel that is a wonderful addition to any nut orchard.

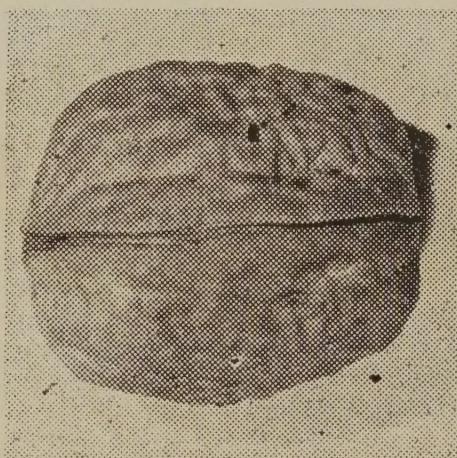
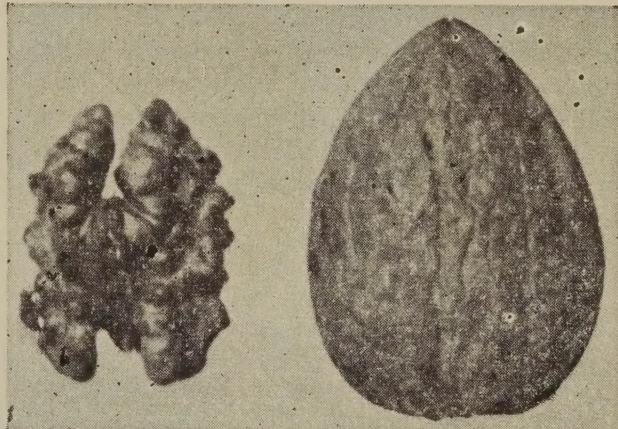


RUSH TREE HAZEL: Is a fast growing tree that reaches the size of a peach tree. Unlike the wild hazel, this form does not stool out much at the base and is thus less troublesome. The plants bear very young; often the same year transplanted. Nuts are nearly as large as the filberts and they are always full of meats. The Rush is very hardy and produces an abundance of staminate bloom that insures the annual heavy production of well filled nuts. No other pollinators needed.

ENGLISH WALNUTS: Seedling trees grow here quite well, but as mentioned in a previous paragraph, are not sufficiently hardy to carry the staminate bloom through the cold winters. We have discontinued all varieties heretofore listed and wish to introduce our new exceptionally hardy varieties. Grafted on black walnut roots.

BROADVIEW ENGLISH WALNUT

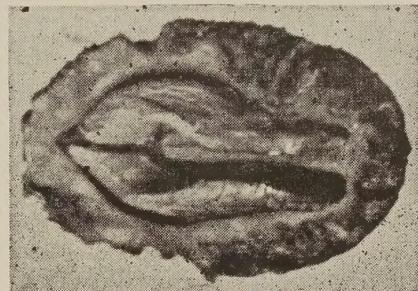
Originated near West Bank, British Columbia where winter temperatures reach 35 below zero. The mother tree began bearing at an early age and is said to be a heavy annual bearing tree. The Nuts are large as the California walnuts and fully as good quality. They have thin shells and the meats come out freely. Flavor is excellent. See Illustration. Order when you see our prices quoted on price sheet.



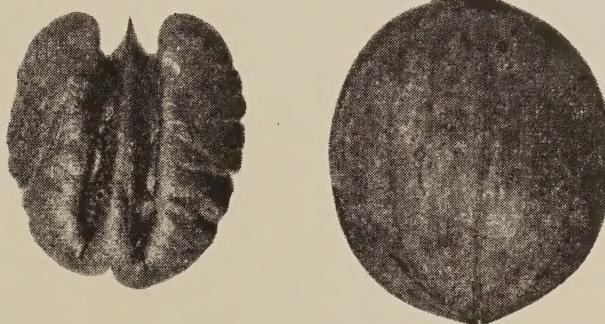
BRESLAU (Eng. type walnut). From north central Germany where it grew at 52 degrees N. latitude. The original tree in this country is growing near Halsey, Oregon. The Breslau produces a very large nut on rather slender stems. From past reports on this nut I decided it should be more widely disseminated through the northern range where it might prove to be a pollinator for the hardy Broadview. My supply of grafts of Breslau is limited so order early.

BUTTERNUT: That good old fashioned long nut is going to be a thing of the past unless people take the situation to heart and plant more young trees. Little has been done in the past in the way of propagating this nut as good cracking varieties have been very scarce. We have started propagating a discovery of our own and believe it to be the best butternut we have yet seen.

CRAX-EZY BUTTERNUT: Originated here at Union City, Michigan. Mother tree was old and about to die when discovered by us. Tree at one time was a large vigorous grower. The few live limbs were loaded with nuts every fall. Nut is medium length; shell is thin and may be cracked with a knife point in many cases. Meats come out easily in whole halves. Note illustration.



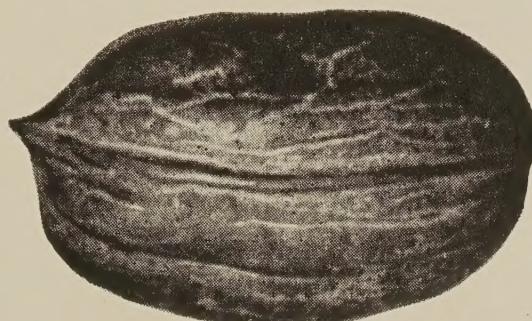
NORTHERN PECANS: Are proving fully hardy here and seem to grow well in most any location. Our hardy northern grown stock should not be confused with the southern pecan which has often been brought here only to fail. We start our young pecan stock from the seed with no winter protection at any time. There is no trace of winter injury. Trees are somewhat drooping and make fine lawn ornaments.



MAJOR: Originated in Kentucky. Original tree is large and a prolific and annual bearer. Nuts are medium in size. Very good cracking quality. Kernels are nice and even brown. Thin shell.

BUSSERON: The mother tree of this variety is also known as being a heavy bearer. Tree is hardy here. This variety should find a place in every northern planting. Nut is somewhat longer than the Butterick. Kernel smooth brown; of good flavor and comes out of shell freely. As good a quality as found in any southern pecan.

McCALLISTER HICAN: A cross between the pecan and the hickory. Note illustration. Tree is a very rapid grower. Fully as hardy as a native hickory. Trees have large, thick, dark green foliage and smooth, light bark which makes them well suited for ornamental planting. The exceptionally large nuts crack easily and yield good flavored kernels possessing much of the hickory flavor.



NOTICE: The large blight-resistant Chinese Chestnuts are a coming thing but I will not have a supply of these before fall of 1947.

